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birth-rate, may reasonably be expected in the aggregate to take still less in the future. We recommend to him Anna Garland Spencer's chapter on the "Social Use of the Post-Graduate Mother." Nevertheless, whatever minor differences in point of view there may be, the reader will find his brief discussion of the German woman movement informing.

If we ask what definitely are the tasks of social hygiene, they seem to be the eugenic uplift of the race, the abolition of war between classes and nations (to which one chapter is given), and the establishment of an international language—some offshoot of Esperanto—which claims another chapter. It is not easy superficially to trace a line of unity through the last half of the book, although the chapters on "Religion and the Child," "The Problem of Sexual Hygiene," and "Immorality of the law" all do find a certain unity in the ideas of puericulture and the purification of sex and all that pertains to sex from the foulness and secrecy and commercialism into which, partly through economic conditions, partly through uncivilized human nature, and partly through the mistaken notions of Puritanism and the unholy influence of Christian asceticism, these matters have fallen. Space forbids any estimate of the rightness or wrongness of the author's views on sex education and attempted legal control of prostitution and liquor traffic, but they are worth attention.

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San Francisco Relief Survey. The Organization and Methods of Relief used after the Earthquake and Fire of April 18, 1906. Compiled from studies by CHARLES J. O'CONNOR, FRANCIS H. MCLEAN, HELEN SWETT ARTIEDA, JAMES MARVIN MOTLEY, JESSICA PEIXOTTO, MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913. Pp. xxv+483. \$3.50.

This late publication of the Russell Sage Foundation is a highly concrete study of a specific emergency, a disaster involving an entire city in every phase of its life. A notice from the publishers states that advance copies were hurriedly prepared in March and sent to the Red Cross representatives at Dayton and other cities of the flood district. One value of such a survey lies in its application to similar disasters.

The study opens with an account of the tentative methods of organization adopted on the first day of the disaster in meeting the pressing immediate needs and in making some provision for the more extended direction of relief to follow. From this beginning the relief work is traced

in detail through its entire period. The concluding chapters deal with the situation two years later, giving a résumé of the final status when approximately normal conditions were restored, and, in the section on the permanent care of dependents, stating some of the lasting results as shown in those who had become charges upon the community.

The part played in successive periods by the army, the Red Cross, the Corporation,¹ and finally the Associated Charities, is brought out, the management passing to the more normal agencies as the situation developed from critical emergency to an increasing adjustment. The military control of the first months is an interesting phase, with its demonstration of the immediate use of an organized and efficient system in a municipality whose regular agencies and normal connections had been completely destroyed. The military supervision of the distribution of supplies and the management of camps, extending over the emergency period of the first two months, gave way early to a business organization with a definite constructive policy.

The account of the work of the Corporation is given in two of the most interesting sections, those on business and housing rehabilitation (Parts III-IV, pp. 171-278). They are a recital of the attempt to restore the bases of the city's life. The viewpoint was comprehensive: the aim, more or less completely realized, was to maintain and whenever possible to raise the standard of living. The statistics of the revisit of 1908 show that this purpose was achieved in a marked degree.

In conclusion there is a short summarizing chapter outlining "Some Lessons of the Survey," distinguishing successful measures from those less successful. Definite recommendations for future relief work are included. The survey is supplemented by appendices containing various official documents, additional statistics, detailed financial statements, the personnel of the several committees, and reproductions of the official registration and application forms.

Outside of its interesting sociological data and its obvious practical value, the study is significant in demonstrating the modern viewpoint and way of approach in regard to problems of relief. The method in San Francisco was democratic in principle; the plan of action was worked out under an administration maintaining a high degree of efficiency without the sacrifice of the essential human equation.

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¹ The Corporation and Board of Trustees of Relief and Red Cross Funds, the official agency of relief.